The Press AND Tribune.

VOLUME XIII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1859. NUMBER 82.

friends, was too much for the pretentious Frenchman to put up with, and as he left the saloon he said to Mulligan: "You shall hear from me, sir." Mr. Mulligan responded: "I had rather hear from you now, and here, if you have anything to say to me."

On Thursday there was a boat-race at Staten Island, which Mulligan attended, and therefore the challenge which it seems DeRiviere had sent next day (Friday,) did not reach him. When he received the hostile message, he at once referred the arrangement of the preliminaries to his friend Colonel Lewis, a well known gentleman of this city, who undertook the task the next day. After several delays, prejudicial to every case by De Riviere, one of an hour and a quarter, one of two hours, and then still another of an hour or so, the belligerent parties finally met on Saturday afternoon, about five o'clock, on a certain field in Weehawken, New Jersey, not far from the ground immortalized by Burr and Hamilton. Mulligan, as the challenged party had the choice of weapons, and he selected six-shooting revolvers, and desired the distance to be ten paces, or at the farthest, fifteen paces. To this the second of De Riviere, Macsferri, the Italian opera singer, objected. De Riviere himself demanded that they fight at 20 paces, probably fearing that his coat of mail would not resist the force of a shot at ten paces. Mr. Lewis, on the part of Mr. Mulligan, then offered to make the distance anything from three to twenty paces, the parties to fire one shot, and then walk up and keep firing at their convenience until each had exhausted his six shots. De Riviere, through his second, objected to this, and in fact objected to everything that looked like an immediate settlement of the difficulty. By this time it had become so dark that no fight could be had that night, and the parties left the ground, with the understanding that if terms can be agreed on they are to meet again. Before they left the spot, however, Mulligan leaped out of his carriage, and offered to fight De Riviere at any distance, and on any terms, so as to have the fight at once. Mulligan's second at once interfered, and desired him to return to his carriage. There will, probably, be no further trouble, De Riviere having shown the white feather throughout, has doubtless ran away from the city.—*New York Tribune.*

From Washington.

(Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1859.

Judge Douglas, after careful consideration, has nearly made up his mind to abandon his contemplated review of Judge Black's article in the *Constitution*. The tone of the Southern press and Southern politicians, of late, has greatly discouraged him, particularly as the elections in the Northern States, so far, where his friends had the sway, are not flattering to his prospects. He sees it would be useless to attack Buchanan at Cincinnati, by the votes of the hopelessly Republican States, unless he has some of the Southern support at the polls. His case is daily growing more desperate, as the shallow artifice of Squatter Sovereignty gained him no friends North, and made him hosts of foes at the South, where the most prominent Democrats daily declare their determination not to support him, even if nominated by the National Convention. The Administration are and rejoice at his embarrassment, and the complications with which he has surrounded himself. Retreat and advance with him are alike dangerous.

Russell, Majors & Co. have lost the Utah and Oregon Army transportation contract. It has been given to Irving & Co. Allison White, an ex-member of Congress, one of the latter firm. Irving & Co.'s bids were 36 cents per mile less than those of the late contractors. There is a prospect of settling the Kansas difficulty, which acts unequally. Hatch, former Representative from the Buffalo District, has been appointed to examine into its operations.

THE CITY.

BOGUS MONEY.—John Reynolds has been held to bail for passing bogus bills on the Bank of Grayville. He passed a $5 bill on Blue Island avenue. He was arrested by Officer Gillespie.

COURT HOUSE.—The Judges of the Superior Court have adopted a rule under which the daily sessions of this court will commence at 10 A.M. and close at 3 P.M.

WANTED.—"M. C.," at the Richmond House wishes a capable Protestant woman as a nurse and child's attendant, to travel. Apply as above.

AN OWNER WANTED.—An owner is wanted for a carpet sack now at the City Marshal's office containing clothing and also papers marked Carl August Schoenherr.

POLICE MATTERS.—Eleven drunks and a few separate disorderly cases constituted the business at the Armory other than as noted elsewhere.

NURSE WANTED.—We call attention to the advertisement in our columns of a child's nurse wanted. This is a most excellent opportunity for a respectable woman. She will find an excellent home.

☞ We would call particular attention to the mortgage sale of 1964 acres of valuable farm lands in Carroll County, which takes place this (Wednesday) morning at 10 o'clock, at the north door of the Court House.

THAT INJUNCTION.—The State street horse railroad injunction has not been dissolve, as stated. It has been passed upon by the Master in Chancery in favor of the defendants, and is now in the hands of Judge Wilson.

A WHALEN VOYAGE.—One William Whalen was up in yesterday's Police Court charged with having kicked up a scare or two of small disturbances in and about town on Monday evening. He was sent to Bridewell.

THE WEATHER.—The weather deserves a notice, but who of our readers has failed to notice it, these bright fall days and autumn eves, just silvered by the young moon. They are the crowning weather achievements of the year in these, our lake regions.

"OPELING BOY."—Peter Wilson, a hard headed Peter too, was sent to Reform School yesterday for confirmed habits of vagrancy. Peter glued his dirty lists into his red eyes and ungraciously bemoaned his orphanage. All the better reason why good Mr. Nichols should take his forlorn case in hand.

THE JAIL ESCAPADE.—Yesterday morning, Officers Kauffman and Williams, and officer Petrie, arrested Henry C. Hoffman, the cattle-thief escaped from the jail, at a private house in the West Division. In one room they found an empty bed, and under it the beef-stealer, who is now safely incarcerated.

VAGRANCY.—A man who carefully spelled out his name as John Jackson Terwillingee was fined $25 in yesterday's Police Court for vagrancy. If vagrancy means having nothing to do, we think carrying round such a name constitutes a smg business in itself. John had better sppeal.

TAKING A CANE TO HIM.—A valuable cane, costing forty dollars, was yesterday by his late fellow employees presented to Mr. L. Fowler, for several years the Superintendent of Baggage for the Galena and Chicago Railroad Company, and one of the most efficient, accommodating and faithful of officers, who resigned his place some months since.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday a young lad was engaged in the foolish practice too common with boys of tessing a horse at work upon a dock near Clybourne avenue bridge, the animal suddenly kicked him, striking him on the forehead and breaking in his skull. The lad was alive yesterday, but in a critical condition. His mother is a widow, and resides on Division street.

THE YOUNG ZOUAVES.—A class of new members who have joined the Cadets since their last parade, will commence drilling Thursday evening of this week. All who are desirous of joining this company should do so immediately, in order to commence with the class. Those joining now need be under no expense for uniforms, &c., for some months to come. Full particulars can be obtained by application to any member of the corps. A class is to be formed for instruction in the art of fencing. For terms, &c., apply at Cadets' Armory, any evening this week.

LARCENIES.—Yesterday morning a man named James McNiff was arrested, charged with larceny as bailee from the saloon of one Melville, in jail awaiting trial for larceny.

Robert Kelly, a sailor, was arrested as one of the accomplices of Columbus, alias Johnson, who was committed to jail upon the charge of attempting to rob a policeman named Halleck.

A man named Charles Patterson was arrested

Sitting on a Jury.

Probably not one duty which the citizen owes to the public is more irksome and universally dreaded by business men, and those whose better intelligence and energy have surrounded them with complicated and pressing calls upon their time and attention, than sitting on a jury. To be called from their store or their desk and tied up to the dull routine of the court and the jury room for a week or more at a time, to be diverted from concerns and affairs that interest them, to displeasing and distasteful investigation of cases of a criminal nature, to be bored by tongney lawyers, bothered by stupid witnesses, perhaps shut up with "eleven contrary men" for half the night at a time, to eat hasty meals at hotels, herded with strange acquaintances under the eye of a bailiff, and pass hours under a lock and key as if a culprit yourself instead of "a good and true man sworn to well and truly culprits try," there is no wonder that no concatenation of ordinary circumstances is more dreaded, shunned and shirked by the virgorous, hale, and successful man of business, than the jury room and the juror's bench.

It has come to be generally understood that this is the case. The Board of Trade would scatter like a flock of sheep before a wolf were it to be understood by them that a Sheriff's officer with a venire was bearing down upon them. Scores of merchants who would scorn to do a dishonorable act as regards public duties, who without being Pharisees "pay tithes of all they possess" and never dodge the collector, would make special journeys to New York to purchase by such an absence exemption from jury lists.

While there may be reasons amounting to a cause, not a full apology for all this disinclination, a most serious evil had grown out of it in our city. So potent was the influence of the smiles and favor won by the officers of the Court among our better citizens for being "good fellows" and passing them by, and so multiform the excuses and loopholes out of which well fed and wealthy merchants crept out of the irksome task, that the nuisance of "professional jurors" rose and ran rampant.

The Court House was overrun at each term of Court by lean, hungry-faced, seedy men, all too willing, for the petty fees, to sit day after day, and term after term, dozing on the benches of the Court Room, eager, and like Barkis, "willin'" to form a part of each panel.

Recorder Wilson, a few terms since, it will be remembered, took a very stiff broom to the extinction of these professional jurymen, and made him hosts of foes at the South, where their determination not to support him, even if nominated by the National Convention. The Administration are and rejoice at his embarrassment, and the complications with which he has surrounded himself. Retreat and advance with him are alike dangerous.

Russell, Majors & Co. have lost the Utah and Oregon Army transportation contract. It has been given to Irving & Co. Allison White, an ex-member of Congress, one of the latter firm. Irving & Co.'s bids were 36 cents per mile less than those of the late contractors. There is a prospect of settling the Kansas difficulty, which acts unequally. Hatch, former Representative from the Buffalo District, has been appointed to examine into its operations.

UNDERMINING A BUILDING.—In the course of the excavation for the foundation of the new Kingsbury Block on Randolph street, a two story brick building occupying a portion of the area in the rear of S. D. Childs & Co.'s engraving establishment, No. 137 Randolph street, and by them occupied as a workshop, was undermined and fell with a heavy crash about 10 A. M. yesterday. Fortunately the alarm was given in time to allow the workmen to escape, and no person was injured. The wreck of the building and well nigh the loss of its contents was total and complete. The loss of Mr. Childs is heavy beyond the mere estimate of tools and material destroyed, from the interruption to his business at this season. The building was owned by Dr. Evans, who leased the ground from the Kingsbury estate. We learn that Messrs. Childs & Co. have made arrangements to resume work at once in a basement adjoining until a new building is completed on the site of the old one. Probably the full amount of the damage will be from $3,000 to $5,000.

VARIOUS CASUALTIES.—A lady residing on Erie street was caught by the lever on Clark street bridge and severely injured, on Tuesday afternoon.

A runaway occurred on Monday evening on Randolph street, the horse striking Hack No. 28, throwing the driver, P. McMann, to the ground, and inflicting a severe wound on his head.

A man named Nugent, who was certainly a "gent" in no other sense, was arrested and fined yesterday morning for getting drunk at a funeral, getting run away with by his horse, getting into collision with other vehicles in a crowded street, and getting himself, wife and child spilt on West Lake street. He was fined $5.00.

On Monday a man named John Laflin was caught between a couple of cars on the Illinois Central Railroad pier, and one of his limbs badly injured.

AN HOUR AMONG THE PICTURES.—One of the most delightful halls to visit in the city is Fassett & Cook's Art Gallery on Clark street, in the marble block south of the Court House square. The exquisite taste with which Mr. Fassett's pictures are finished command the warmest admiration of all who see them. Mr. Olcott, the correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, in his letter to that journal spoke of Mr. Fassett's pictures in the following complimentary manner:

In the Fine-Arts Hall, the windows in the roof are whitewashed to tone down the light to suit the pictures and objects displayed. Messrs. Fassett & Cook's collection does not boast the finest specimens of colored photography I ever saw. In particular, a family group of five figures should be noticed. The artist is a lady, the wife of Mr. Fassett, and former pupil of Mr. Cook, the water colorist. The same parties exhibit a colored likeness of Col. Capron, the Superintendent of the show, and other fine specimens. None of the exhibitors show the beautiful coloring of Mrs. Fassett's pictures, which are really pretty enough to grace the walls of our Academy of Design.

The family group here spoken of is a picture of D. B. Cooke, Esq., and his family, and well does it deserve the compliment it received from Mr. Olcott. It can be seen in the gallery of Mr. Fassett. There are many other elegant pictures there which will well repay half an hour's study.

THE JAIL.—We learn that repairs and improvements are contemplated by the Building Committee which will give to the jail features of strength and security it has in itself lacked since its first erection. The matter has waited too long and now should be done thoroughly and well. It is rumored that to-day a new turnkey takes the place of Mr. Sauter. It is said that Jailor Hastings will be continued but that his useful services will be doubled by means of a basswood duplicate to be ordered immediately from a skillful German mechanic.

THE GIFT CONCERT.—The gift concert at Metropolitan Hall last evening, was a highly creditable one in a musical point of view. The great centre of interest of course was the list of premiums culminating in the $500 piano, represented in the drawn number **1936.**

Nos. 1569, 1790, drew valuable gold watches. Nos. 604 and 725 ditto ladies watches. The Committee on the drawing were Dr. H. A. Johnson, C. L. Wilson, and Albert S. Evans. The returns of the concert must have yielded a good sum to its beneficiaries, the Light Guard Band.

A VISIT FROM RAILROAD OFFICIALS.—On Monday last a special train left Philadelphia over the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, bearing a party composed of the Directors of that road and their families—in all, some sixty persons—bound for the West, in an excursion which, as planned, will be as notable as pleasing. They will reach Chicago to-morrow noon, where they have secured rooms, carefully and by express directions apportioned to the convenience and wishes of each guest and party, at the Richmond House.

They will spend a few days in our city, and then go on to St. Louis, returning from that city home, via Cincinnati.

RECORDER'S COURT.—Yesterday the wheels of this Court were all in full operation on the criminal docket. The appalled case of Charles Welsey, for vagrancy, was on trial yesterday afternoon. The following parties were arraigned and plead:

Jeremiah McCarthy, larceny at Lake street fire; plead guilty.

Mark Scale, larceny of money; plead guilty.

James Adams, larceny; plead guilty.

Elizabeth Lyons, not guilty; larceny.

Lars Robinson, rape; not guilty.

Peter Rawlins, larceny; not guilty.

ACQUITTED.—The policeman on Twelfth street whose business it is to keep that street clear, and who was accused by the PRESS AND TRIBUNE of Saturday of accepting bribes from lumbermen and others, has been acquitted. —*Herald.*

Acquitted—*discharged*—the words are sometimes used synonemously, but not in precisely such cases as this. The *latter* certainly happened to Policeman Oliver, and exactly on the charge brought in our columns. Our neighbor is misled.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones & Co., 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

A GREAT DESIDERATUM.—The best oil to burn in Kerosene or Coal Oil Lamps. If you wish to see an oil that will burn without odor, and that one half of a pint will burn twelve hours, giving a light equal to eight candles, call at the Lamp and Oil Emporium, and ask for Boston Kerosene, for which we are the Agents. The trade supplied at Boston prices, adding only freight and exchange. Remember the place, 126 Clark street. se 29-2w

GAS FIXTURES.—The best stock in the city, and richest patterns, can be found at our show room, 2 and 49 State street, up stairs.

se12-1m BROWN & WILDER.

SINGERS' FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, 66 Lake street.

se23-3w

☞ Singer's Tailoring and Leather Sewing Machines at Reduced Prices, 66 Lake street.

se23-3w

☞ See advertisement of Cornell & Co.'s two-thread noiseless premium Sewing Machine and universal hemmer, No. 132 Lake st.

se27-1y

☞ Vichot! Conchas!! Comerciante!! La Orleana Regalia de Londres!!!! La Mejer De La Habana!!!!! Choice and select brands of Cigars just received by D. W. Corbin & Co., 65 South Clark street. Try them.

GAS STOVES.

GAS COOKING STOVES,
GAS FLAT HEATERS,
GAS HEATING STOVES,
GAS STEAK BROILERS,
GAS BREAD TOASTERS,
GAS NURSE LAMPS,

At WALWORTH, MUSHARD & CO
se19-2m-1sp 225 Lake Street.

$50 PREMIUM.—The Committee having failed to award the premium offered by the Board of Trade, for the best "Planing Mill for Furniture," in consequence of only one such mill, which might be fitted up at the late Fair of the United States Agricultural Society, have decided to have an exhibition and trial at the premises of W. Hanscom & Co., on Thursday the 13th day of October next, at Fremont Mills for that purpose that may be offered for trial, and will invite for the occasion one of the practical machinists of Ills. county, to furnish to the owner of the mill from the Board of Trade, a premium of $50.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A Clearance Refused to Gen. Walker's Steamer.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—Collector Hatch refused a clearance to the steamer Philadelphia to-day, for Aspinwall, because it is alleged that she is engaged to take Walker and two or three hundred men from Texas, Alabama and elsewhere, now encamped below this city, and ready to start for Nicaragua. They are ostensibly bound for the Chiriqui gold diggings, and are intending to leave on the 5th inst., professedly for Chiriqui, but which Collector Hatch refused for the reasons above stated. The agent of the steamer was persistent, and again applied for a clearance, but met with no better success than at first.

Of these facts our government is informed, and probably they are the only ones from authentic sources in its possession. It is believed that this subject was to-day a matter of Cabinet consideration. Orders have been dispatched by telegraph to the commanding officer at Baton Rouge for the concentrating and holding the federal military in reserve, to be used, if necessary, as a *posse comitatus* for the enforcement of the laws. It is believed here, and the facts which have just transpired seem to warrant the conclusion, that the filibusters so arranged their plans as to avail themselves of the advantages offered by the re-opening of the Nicaragua transit route for the accomplishment of their design. The administration is determined by all the means in its power, including the employment of land and naval forces, to compel respect to the neutrality laws.

The instructions to Minister Dimmitry are particularly with reference to the opening of the transit, and both governments have assented to the Lamar 12 Zolados treaty, it is supposed Nicaragua will offer no obstacle to the passage of the mails. The presence of Postmaster-General Holt in New York, in connection with the last-named subject, is expressive of the intention the government has in the fulfilment of the Johnson contract.

Later--Walker and his Filibusters Off.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—Walker and men were off last night. They sailed from Berwick's Bay this morning in their own steamer, without clearance.

The St. Louis Fair.

ST. LOUIS, October 3.—Although the Fair has been prolonged two days beyond the allotted time, the interest is unabated—upwards of twenty thousand persons being on the grounds to day.

The proceedings in the amphitheatre opened with a ring of thoroughbred stallions over four years of age. The first premium of a thousand dollars was awarded to "Waterloo," owned by J. B. Poindexter, of New Orleans. Of the thoroughbred mares over four years of age, the first prize was awarded to "Mary Wolfey," owned by George Goode, of St. Louis Co., Mo. The Sweepstakes premium of $200, for the best stallion of any age and breed, was awarded to Dashington, a thoroughbred owned by H. S. Moore, Cooper Co., Mo. The premium of $200 for the best mare, was awarded to "Belle Sheridan," owned by E. S. Morrison, of Lexington, Kentucky.

During the afternoon a spirited contest for the $1000 prize for the fastest trotter, occurred between Flora Temple, Princess, Lady Moore, Green Mountain and Hiram Woodruff, which was won by Flora.

A designation of Female Equestrianism also occurred in the afternoon. Miss Ann Crook, of Beloit, Wis., carried off the prize.

The results of the Stock and Seed Fair which closed yesterday, are eminently satisfactory. The display of animals was never perhaps equalled in this or any other country. The array of machines, agricultural implements, textile fabrics, and specimens of handicraft generally was unusually comprehensive and varied. The display of fruits and flowers was creditable to the horticultural progress of the West. The attendance on the grounds during the entire seven days was unprecedented. The receipts amounted to nearly $50,000. When it is remembered that no entree fees were charged for any article exhibited, that this sum proceeds from admission tickets alone, the success of this exhibition becomes apparent. It is already stated that the Directors contemplate the removal of the present amphitheatre and the erection of one of double capacity.

Later from California.

[By Overland Mail.]

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—The overland mail, with dates to the 15th ult., reached Jefferson City this afternoon.

Sufficient returns had been received to insure the election of the entire Lecompton Democratic ticket. Two Members of Congress, Supreme Judge, State Printer, and a very large majority in both branches of the Legislature.

The People's Press, published in San Francisco, has been elected by majorities of from 1,000 to 5,000.

Just previous to the departure of the steamer Judge Terry challenged Senator Broderick, which the latter seems to have accepted, as a meeting between the parties on that morning was prevented by the police.

Business at San Francisco continued dull, with a light country demand. Quotations nominally unchanged, but for the for goods selling buyers obtained better terms.

Later from Venezuela.

NEW YORK, October 4.—The steamship James Adger, from Charleston, was boarded by a boat from the bark White Wing, from Laguayra, and received on board a passenger with Venezuelan papers.

The French Charge d'Affairs had been sent out of the country on two days' notice.

His opposition to the existing Government, and participation in the late bloody revolution, are the causes alleged for driving him away.

Gen. Ruben, with the Government forces, had taken the town of Marquetia, near Laguayra, but the rebel General Aguido escaped.

Barcelona had been retaken, and the Government forces were everywhere victorious.

The revolutionists, or rather robbers, had committed the most outrageous excesses, murdering and plundering to a fearful extent. From present accounts, however, their triumph is at an end.

The Cricket Match in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The first play on the St. George's Cricket Grounds, at Hoboken, was resumed to-day at a quarter before 12 o'clock, Parr and Hayward at the bats, to the bowling of Gibbs and Hallis. The following is the score, including the runs made yesterday: All England's, 11, first innings. The 22 of the United States, second innings.

The play was stopped at 5 o'clock this evening, when the 22 of the United States were 22 behind, with only seven wickets to go down.

There were 10,000 spectators on the ground, including a large number of ladies, during the play.

Michigan State Fair.

DETROIT, October 4.—The Fair of the Michigan State Agricultural Society opened to-day, and continues four days. The first day is devoted to entries, the second to examination of cattle, the third to the examination of horses, the fourth to the awards and exhibition of premium articles.

Governor Banks, of Massachusetts, will arrive this evening, and on Thursday delivers the annual address before the Society. Horace Greeley is expected to be present, and deliver an address.

The weather is fine. Entries and attendance large.

LaMountain and Haddock the Aeronauts.

OTTAWA, C. W., Oct. 4.—Prof. LaMountain and Mr. Haddock came into Ottawa to-day, having left Toronto at 7 o'clock this morning in the great Canada wilderness. They were brought out by Indian guides in bark canoes. They traveled in their balloon 300 miles, and were up in the air only from 4 to 5 hours. For over four days they have been in the wilderness without food, and with no means of striking a fire. They were rescued most providentially by a Mr. Cameron, who was hunting timber with Indian guides.

The Man who Knocked down Stryker was in the Interest of Tammany Hall.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Cornelius Wood, who it was alleged had pushed down Stryker at the instigation of Mozart Hall men, comes out in an affidavit, declaring that he was in the interest of Tammany Hall and the regency, as represented by Cagger and Fowler, and that in knocking down Stryker he knocked down the wrong man and intended to lay low Mr. Alvord, the Chairman of the regular and rival convention.

From Europe.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The Teutonia, from Southampton on the afternoon of the 17th ult., arrived at this port last evening, bringing London dates to the 16th inst. The sailing, it was stated, Admiral Hope's report of the battle between the British and Chinese at Taku, in which an alliance whatever is made to aid and comfort rendered the British commander by our forces on that occasion.

The Hungarian's Mails.

BOSTON, Oct 4.—The mails by the steamer Hungarian, from Liverpool on the 21st ult., via Quebec, reached here this morning, and will go forward.

The fight between Tom Sayers and Bob Brettle lasted only 15 minutes. The latter's face was injured.

Another U. S. Vessel Fired Into.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—The bark Hazard, which arrived at this port to-day, from the coast of Africa, reports having been fired into on the coast by the British war steamer Pluto.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Vincennes was at Lorando on Aug. 14. All well.

Georgia State Election.

New Advertisements.

☞ *C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 65 Dearborn-st is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West.* jal-1y

WANTED—By a respectable Protestant Woman a situation of Cook, Washer, and Ironer, in a private family either in city or country, as she desires a good home. Best of references given. Apply at 155 Illinois street.

WANTED—Eight or ten enterprising Traveling AGENTS with a ready control of from one to two hundred dollars each, can hear of an opportunity of making a many thousands before the end of January next, by addressing HENRY TRYON, Chicago Post Office, giving name and residence, or where an interview may be had. oct4-11

WANTED—A Protestant Young Woman as Child Nurse, who can come with satisfactory references as to character and ability, and is willing to go East with family. Address "M. C." at the Richmond House, immediately. oct4-3t

TO RENT—Dwelling House No. 187 Wabash avenue, four stories and cellar, marble front, with all modern improvements; hot and cold water bathing rooms, gas, with fixtures, all supplied. Apply to R. TRIPP, on the premises. References required. oct4-tw

TO RENT—Five new brick houses with marble fronts, fronting Union Park. The houses are furnished with gas, hot and cold water throughout, and all other modern improvements. Good brick stables. For particulars apply to WM. CARPENTER, or to F. L. CHANDLER, 129 South Clark street. oct4-1m

TO RENT—Store No. 195 Lake street, Lot, 168 feet on Clark, new Old street. —Also lot on Grove street, new Old street. Lot and Barn on State street, North of Twelfth street. Lot—166 feet on Abraham street, near Morgan street. Lots on the corner of West Madison and Clinton streets, Lot—160 feet on O'Brien street. Lots 7, 8, 9, 16, West Randolph street, near Market House. Lot on State street, South of Harlem street. 250 acres in Section 17, Town 39, Range 15 " " " 35 " 13 " " " 39 " 13 " " " 35 " 13—on canal. Six acre town of Brighton. Good offices in Dearborn Block.

☞ Apply at Room No. 8 Dearborn Block, opposite the Post Office. J. H. KEIL. (oct4-1m)

TAKEN UP, Oct. 3d, a brown mare COLT, which the owner can have by calling at 230 State street, proving property and paying charges. oct3-3t

DR. MELVILLE may now be consulted daily on all affections of the Throat and Lungs such as CHRONIC CATARRH and BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION. Dr. MELVILLE was the only physician associated with Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, who has now retired from practice, Tremont House, Chicago, March 25, 1859. 1859

MONEY TO LOAN—At Ten per Cent for FIVE YEARS. ☞ Commercial Notes wanted. jal2-y H. F. DOWNING & CO., 63 Clark street.

DRS. FULLER & ALBAUGH, DENTISTS, 58.....WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO.....58 Post Office Box 3829.

J. C. FULLER.....(oct5-1m07-1y) WM. ALBAUGH.

GUITAR LESSONS By E. F. REYNOLDS. ☞ Reference, Root & Cady. P. O. Box 2263. oct2-3t

FASHIONABLE PERFUMERY. 100 VARIETIES OF LUBIN'S NEWEST EXTRACTS, LUBIN'S NEWEST EXTRACTS, LUBIN'S NEWEST EXTRACTS EAU DE COLOGNE, EAU DE COLOGNE, EAU DE COLOGNE, New and Fashionable Perfumes CONSTANTLY RECEIVED AT BUCK & REYNOLDS' *Central Prescription Drug Store,* 58.....Clark street, cor. Court House 82

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN STATIONERY —AND— BLANK BOOKS, WERE Awarded the 1st Premium FOR BEST BLANK BOOKS OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE AT THE LATE UNITED STATES FAIR. NO. 122.....LAKE STREET.....NO. 122 (oct-1y)

CINCINNATI *Trotting Park*

AUSTIN'S KEROSENE, AUSTIN'S KEROSENE, AUSTIN'S KEROSENE, AUSTIN'S KEROSENE, THE GENUINE THE GENUINE THE GENUINE THE GENUINE

AT J. H. REED & CO'S. AT J. H. REED & CO'S. AT J. H. REED & CO'S. AT J. H. REED & CO'S,

INSURANCE, INSURANCE.— CARLILE BOYD & T. G. VAN BUREN Springfield F. and M. Ins. Co. Capital and Surplus $448 315.86. MASSASOIT INSURANCE CO., Capital and Surplus $231,097.65. HOPE FIRE INS., CO., Capital and Surplus $179,541.83. HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE CO., Capital and Surplus $242,154.94. Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co., Capital and Surp us $220,000.00. Office No. 1, Dole's Building, Corner of South Water and Clark Sts. (se22 s 3-6m 1st p)

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Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 5th. LAST NIGHT BUT THREE Of the gifted and favorite actress JULIA DEAN HAYNE, Who has been received on this, her first appearance in this theatre, by appreciative audiences, with GREAT APPLAUSE.

Her engagement cannot be extended beyond the present week. No place will be reposted.

She will appear this evening in her powerful character of JULIA, In Sheridan Knowles' celebrated play entitled *THE HUNCHBACK,* Supported by Miss Woodbury as Helen, Mr. Tilton as Master Walter, Mr. Myers as Sir Thomas Clifford, And the full strength of the Company.

To conclude with (for the second time in this theatre), the successful and amusing farce called MY SON DIANA. Diana.....Mrs. Leighton Mr. Carraway Culpepper.....Mr. Bradley

NOTICE—CHANGE OF TIME.—Doors open at 7; Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock, precisely. Second Circle, 25c. Lower Private Boxes, $5. Upper Private Boxes, $4. Orchestra Chairs, $1.

☞ Box Office open from 10 o'clock, A. M. till 5 o'clock, P. M., when seats can be secured three days in advance.

METROPOLITAN HALL. THE CELEBRATED OLD FOLKS' CONCERT COMPANY. From Massachusetts, consisting of THIRTY LADIES & GENTLEMEN, WITH THEIR SPLENDID ORCHESTRA. And HALE'S BEAR BAND, from Boston, assisted by the distinguished young New England vocalist MISS JENNIE TWICHELL, Will have the honor of giving *Two Grand Concerts,* In this city, on Friday and Saturday Evenings, October 7th and 8th, When the will appear clad in COSTUMES OF 100 YEARS AGO. For particulars see bills of the day. ADMISSION 25 CENTS. ☞ Saturday, a grand Afternoon Concert at 3 o'clock. oct4 2t

MUSICAL UNION ACADEMY. FALL TERM. The Elementary class on Saturday, TUESDAY evening Oct. 11. Advanced class, Friday evening, Oct. 14. At 7½ o'clock, at Dr. Hall's Church, North Side, Wells, between Chestnut and Locust. Tickets, $7 per quarter, payable in advance. Members of the Musical Union Academy, are entitled to free admission to all the pubic entertainments of the Musical Union. For further particulars, inquire at Root & Cady's Music store, or of the undersigned. F. W. WHIPPLE, R. F. DOWNING, Directors. S. B. RAYMOND.

MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY. CORNER OF CLARK AND MADISON STS. (Entrance on Madison.) G. MIRASOLE, in returning his thanks to his friends and patrons for their liberal support, announces that his Dancing Academy is now open for the season. The Children's Class meets on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Gentlemen's class on Tuesday and Friday evenings. For terms and particulars apply at the Academy. oct4-1m

Wanted.

WANTED—Ten competent and experienced Dry Goods Salesmen. Apply after 6 o'clock P. M. at the residence of E. R. ROBERTS & CO. oct4-3t

WANTED—A Wet Nurse—one who can give good references. Address with name and residence box 2296, Chicago Post Office. oct4-3t

WANTED—A respectable young lady, active and intelligent, to attend a News Depot, Stationery, and Fancy Store. Inquire at 249 State street. oct4-3t

WANTED—A situation by a good Waiter. Would also assist as salesman. Is of good recommendations. Address CUTTER, Chicago P. O.

WANTED—A Young Man of steady habits and experience wants a situation as Bookkeeper or Clerk. The best of references given as to character, &c., and may call on Andrew P. O. Box 1956, Chicago. oct3-4w2

WANTED—An engagement as Bookkeeper Correspondent, Collector or Traveler, by a person who can offer either capacity, and having good city references. Address Box 2995, Post Office. oct4-1m1

WANTED—By a protestant young woman, a situation as Cook in a private family in this city, where they would not require her to do the washing or ironing. Address HATTY Intelligence Office, 121 Washington street, near the corner of Wells street. Also, Mrs. Hatty can at once supply a good Nurse, a Waiter, Mrs. Hatty can at once supply a good Nurse, a Waiter, Mrs. Hatty can at once supply a good Nurse, a Waiter

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Press & Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1859.

CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

Mr. Douglas' strength in California is measured; and it is nothing. Mr. Buchanan and his friends rule the roost. The Republicans have hoped for, have expected nothing; and they are not disappointed. Their Congressmen are defeated, and their State ticket has gone under; but they have no tears to shed. They knew what the result would be when they went into the fight. Deceived by the boasting and grasconade of the Douglas men, they have lately hoped that an union with them might save the Congressional delegation; but in that they are sold. The loud talk and furious gesticulation of Broderick and his crew prove to be nothing but wind and dumbshow. Hook and line, bob and sinker, tail and horns—everything is gone; and the coalition has come to naught. We are not astonished. Douglasism is a negative quantity everywhere. The legal exclusion of Slavery from territory in which it may legally remain! is a shibboleth that cannot be often repeated, even on the Pacific coast. Even Chinamen would hoot at it in broken English—after its third proclamation! With an union with the Douglas men, and with such a war cry, the Republicans of that State must have been disheartened. They could not fight; and we must not blame their inaction.

The lesson taught by this election must not be forgotten. It is valuable in other States where coalitions are talked of; and we trust that it will be heeded. Republican strength is in Republicanism, not in miserable makeshifts, and dishonorable compromises. If we cannot win with our principles, which, by their simplicity, necessity and justice, are patent to everybody, we hope in vain for success to follow bargains in which these principles are sacrificed for the greed of place; and in which the lie of Douglasism is yoked with the truth which Republicans profess. It is a lesson worth learning.

The Republicans of California, and the Douglas men who honestly oppose the spread of Slavery, and who *do* care whether "Slavery is voted up or voted down," if there are any such, will now be able to buil t up a party on an enduring basis. The experiment that they have lately tried must have the effect to make them wiser men. They have demonstrated the hollowness and impotence of Douglas' pretensions. By throwing them aside and planting themselves squarely on the Republican platform, there is hope of increase and strength. Men—even California Democrats—cannot always resist the truth. There is hope for California yet.

THE ILLINOIS BANKS.

With every "let-up" in the stringency of the money-market, and every fall in the price of exchange, comes a supplication from the Illinois Banks, that they may not be harshly dealt with. Last week, when Eastern bills were scarce at two per cent. premium, the bankers had a storm of curses visited upon their heads; but when the same bills were plenty at one and-a-half per cent., the cry for mercy was heeded by every man on the street; and if a vote had been taken on Water and Lake streets, yesterday, at the close of bankhours, a majority would have said that the bankers were pretty clever fellows, and that their banks were not such bad institutions after all. It is this periodical relenting of the business community, this eternal hoping that the worst is past, and that the good day a-coming has dawned at last, that gives the banks the unblushing assurance with which they first cajole, then laugh at, and all the time bleed the public.

Our readers know that we are for stringent measures; that we regard the Illinois banks, with their irredeemable currency, as a nuisance to the business community; and that the best interests of the State demand that they should be made to pay specie-pay gold in rouleau on such sums as may be presented, without higgling or hesitation—or shut up shop without delay. But if the business public fail into the old error of supposing that one swallow makes summer,—that a fall of exchange to-day is a guaranty that it will not rise to-morrow—that the payment over a bank counter of a thousand dollars in gold coin, last week, is an insurance against the meanness of counting out American quarters at the rate of three hundred dollars a day, next week—we, unsupported and single-handed, must give up the fight. We do not change our opinions of the iniquity of banking as at present practised, or of the necessity of a radical reform; but we know not why we should butt our heads against a stone-wall, in the interest of the men who stand off at a distance, and laugh to see the hair and pebbles fly. We look beyond the present hour, and see that the abatement of the ruinous rates is but temporary after all; that as soon as the ice shuts up the lakes and canals, the extortions of 1857–8 will be practised again. At this moment, when we are sending off to tide-water unprecedented quantities of grain, and when bankers may have their choice of cargoes against which to draw their bills, the popularity of the banks advances as the price of exchange recedes. But this smiling aspect of affairs will be of short duration. The men who are thus felicitating themselves that their business with Eastern jobbers may be done at living rates, and who decline to enter into any arrangement for a permanent improvement of the banking system, by the compulsory enforcement of sound principles, will, next winter, when *three* to *five* per cent. is considered a moderate premium for the privilege of paying their debts, repent their folly. We urge that the Chicago merchants shall act in concert—and now; that the bankers who are not responsible for these issues of rags which are worth two per cent. less than their nominal value, shall assist them; that Illinois money shall be received only at its worth on deposit or for payments, and that the losses consequent upon the circulation of the depreciated stuff shall be thrown back upon those who borrow it. Then we shall have reform. But if that is not to be the course adopted, we have done our duty. We have no eastern debts to pay. Let those who have, and refuse to do what they ought, bear the burden!

ACTIVITY.

The large number of our citizens who in the pursuit of business or pleasure are sojourning in the Eastern States and in Europe, nearly every one of whom takes the PRESS AND TRIBUNE to keep posted in regard to home matters, will be glad to learn that activity in business circles has been steadily increasing for the past few weeks. The month of September, just closed, as noted in our columns yesterday, shows larger shipments of wheat than were ever before reached in the same month. The fact seems to have infused a healthy stimulus into every department of trade. The streets are crowded these fine days with people who are hurrying in all directions. Express wagons, drays, carts, omnibusses, carriages, and vehicles of every description jostle each other in our thoroughfares, and we think we are safe in the assertion that our streets have not exhibited so much activity since the opening of 1857. A fair amount of building is going forward, and a more cheerful tone is manifest in every department of business. Our wholesale merchants and jobbers are doing a safe, remunerative business, and are fully prepared for the fall and winter trade.

Let no one suppose, however, that there are any symptoms of returning speculation or undue extravagance. Activity and economy, not activity and extravagance, are the order of the day. The lessons of experience are too recent and too personal to the pockets of all yet to be forgotten. A wholesome dread of being in debt puts an extinguisher upon all doubtful schemes, and business is confined to legitimate, healthy channels. With the profits of trade carefully applied, much can be done to ing the coming winter. With the liquidation which will be effected by the crop now going forward, and with the proceeds of our pork and beef, soon to be added to those of our corn and wheat, we are inclined to take a more cheerful view of the future. It is certainly better to be hopeful than despoding. If all our readers cannot pay their entire debts within the next ninety days, let them pay what they can, and creditors will wait with better grace for the balance.

The oak that bids defiance to the whirlwind and the storm did not grow up in a score of years. It was in no hurry to grow. Through long centuries it clothed itself with beauty and struck down its roots from May till September, and then calmly laid aside its robes and waited the return of spring to wakeup and enjoy another season of quiet activity. So the vigorous development of our commercial system requires a season of rest such as we have witnessed for the past two years. Having bravely buffeted the financial tempests of '57–8, it is now taking root in the industry and the intelligent enterprise of our people. The ordeal through which it has passed will give it strength for more substantial progress. The activity now manifest in our streets is but an index of returning growth and development. It will be both wise and safe "to make haste slowly," but that "better times" are in store for us, scarcely admits of a doubt.

MORE DEAD-HEADING.

The St. Louis papers complain of the imposition practised upon the officers of the St Louis Agricultural Society, at the late Fair in that city, by bogus representatives of the newspaper press. In spite of the precautions adopted by the Society, at least one-third of those who claimed the honors and exemptions of the editorial fraternity, were, by the publication of the list, found to be impostors. They were not content with being dead-headed at the entrance gate, as many times as they chose to go in and out; but were always up and dressed when the horn sounded for dinner in the Directors' quarters, and were always ready to imbibe whenever the smell of whisky, brandy, wine or lager was about. The bad example of these guerrillas was copied in part by the regulars present at that great merry-making. The *Democrat* says:

> We are compelled to advert to another matter in connection with the Press representation, that calls for censure. It was the conduct of the editors, reporters and correspondents, who, on Saturday last, first drank several dozen of wine, and then assembled in the Pagoda during the exhibition in the ring, and without being called upon to do it, without the common politeness due to the audience, organized themselves into a meeting, listened to speeches, and applauded sentiments as loudly and heartily as if the place were a bar-room, and the audience all rowdies.
>
> It is painful to speak thus of our own profession, or its representatives from home or abroad, but there is a great public interested in these matters. If any other crowd of men had acted thus, the Agricultural Society would have been the first to complain, individually and professionally. The case is not altered by the character of the aggressors. It was discourteous to the visitors, and if the police had routed the whole batch—including Governor, Senator, Paraguay Commissioner and all, except those who were unwittingly drawn into the trap)—the public verdict would be "served 'em right." We hope this is the last time our columns will have to recite similar complaints and comments.

The same disorder, perhaps to a less extent was complained of at the National Fair in Chicago. By a moderate computation, there were at least five hundred men here who claimed connection with the Press; and out of the lot, more than one-half were bogus. We are sorry to say that they were permitted free access to the officers' quarters, and that for them aloue was free whisky provided. They were like the locusts of Egypt, in that they had enormous capabilities for devouring; but unlike the pests that ate up every green thing, they had a more consuming appetite for fluids than solids. Respect for the craft, even when its represents ives are mixed up half and half with "confidence men" forbids our telling how many cartloads and barrels of whisky slid down the gullets of the newspaper men, real and counterfeit; but it is certain that the only rowdyism or drunkenness complained of was that which had its origin in the reporters' rooms; and that ocassion for the complaints arose almost wholly from the ill-manners and uncontrolled appetites of the scalpers who falsely personated "members of the Press."

We are glad to see that the attention of the large and more influential journals of the West is turned to the extermination of this dead-head system at places of amusement, hotels, boarding houses, bar-rooms and other places where brass and impudence have a chance to win. We want to see it uprooted for the honor and interest of all concerned.

The National Horse Show at Kalamazoo, Mich.

The second National Exhibition of Horses at Kalamazoo, Mich., will take place on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th of this month. The premium list foots up about $5,000. This promises to be one of the finest exhibitions of horses of all grades ever held in the Western country, and we doubt if it will attract, as it ought, a large attendance. As we have before stated, all the Railroads, within a distance of 300 miles from Kalamazoo, will carry horses intended for the Exhibition, free, and passengers at about half rates. The Michigan Central Road will carry horses and grooms free from Oct. 5 to 18th and passengers at half fare from Oct. 8 to 18th.

Lee County Fair.

Lee County, in connection with Ogle, Carroll and Whiteside counties, holds its annual Fair at Dixon, commencing Monday, October 10th and continuing through the week. It is expected that there will be a large representation from the counties named, and that this Exhibition will be second only to our State Fair.

GOLD DUST FROM PIKE'S PEAK.—On Tuesday last, Messrs. King of Davenport, Mimons of Chicago, Damon of Wisconsin, and J. C. Key of Lexington, Ky., arrived at Omaha, N. T., bringing with them $40,000 in Pike's Peak gold dust. They made the trip from Denver to Omaha in thirteen days.

THANKSGIVING.—Gov. Morgan, of New York, has appointed Thursday, the 24th of November, as the day of annual Thanksgiving. The Governor of New Hampshire has appointed the same day.

Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railway.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

GILMAN, Sept 28, 1859.

This is the name by which will be known a new and important link in our present system of railways. As its name indicates, it will connect the Toledo and Logansport with the Peoria Oquawka (E. E.) lines, completing another great through route from the Atlantic seaboard to rich regions of the West beyond the Mississippi. From Gilman, on the Chicago Branch of the Ill. Central, the present terminus of the P. & O. (E. E.) to Logansport, is 86 miles. Westward to Peoria, 80 miles; thence to Galesburg, 53 miles; thence to Burlington, 42 miles. The Burlington & Missouri R. R. is open to Ottumwa, 75 miles. It will be perceived that on the opening of the new road it will naturally claim a heavy direct Eastern and Western trade, and draw a large traffic from the central portions of the State that now seeks an outlet by the more southern routes—being from 65 to 80 miles shorter than those now in operation. The grading is completed nearly the whole distance and the bridges are in an advanced state of progress. The iron is purchased and nearly all delivered. One fourth of the track is laid. To-day, tracklaying commenced at this place. The whole line is a scene of activity. It is asserted that the work will be completed in sixty days, and there is no apparent reason why it should not be soon accomplished. After making all due allowances for unforseen delays, we may confidently expect to see the trains running by the first of January next, from Gilman to Logansport.

The westward bound freight of the Illinois Central is run over the P. & O. (E. E.) between El Paso and Gilman, and the passenger trains of these two roads make close connections at the above points. Under this arrangement the business and receipts of the latter road has doubled the present season over corresponding time last year. Along its entire line are extensive tracts of fine coal, prairie lands, adapted for grazing and grain growing, on which the eye seeks in vain for tenement, fence, or vestige of improvement. With the opening of the new road and the completing of running arrangements we may expect a large emigration to come in and occupy them, thus adding largely to the productive interests of the State. By

Railways vs. Navigable Water Courses

[From the American Railway Times, O. A. Ic.]

The Rock Island Bridge has been constructed across the Mississippi river from the town of Rock Island, in Illinois, to Davenport, in Iowa, to connect the Chicago and Rock Island with the Mississippi and Missouri Railways. It forms one of a series of Railway Bridges which have been projected across the Upper Mississippi to connect the several great trunk lines of roads which, beginning on the Atlantic seaboard and now completed to the left bank of that river, seek an extension across the fertile delta lying between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.

The Northwestern territory is one of the most productive and desirable portions of the globe, and has been settled by an industrious and energetic people, with a rapidity unexampled in the history of civilization. This settlement has been chiefly from emigration from the Atlantic States, aided however by that from Europe. The valuable statistics of the last-census shows that this emigration has moved westward on the lines of latitude, and this fact alone would account for the close commercial relations which now exist between that region and the Northern Atlantic cities, and which have originated the costly canals and railways which have been built to accommodate and increase the business between the agricultural regions of the Northwest, and the manufacturing and commercial cities of the Atlantic. The extremity of this wonderfully rich agricultural region has been nearly reached by the great natural water communications of the continent (the Lakes and the Mississippi), and as those form the cheapest routes for the conveyance of the ponderous or heavy products of that region, a large share of commerce would have been governed by their relative advantages, if it had not been for the human affiliations and greater facility of those interested in the northern route. There with several natural advantages, have enabled the northern lines of railway and their trade nearly the whole of the trade east of the Mississippi.

The Missouri delta (embracing Northern Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and the northern portions of Arkansas and Nebraska) is as fertile, and in several respects a more desirable district than an equal amount of territory lying northwards, east of the Mississippi. It is shamed as naturally tributary to lines of commerce leading eastward, and it is believed that it will become so wherever the proper and necessary communications are made.

The Mississippi River forms a barrier to all of these lines of commerce, and so long as the agricultural products of that delta are subjected to the delay, expense and damage of transhipment and ferriage, at a point where the cost of carriage to an Eastern or Southern market is nearly the same, so long will the latter enjoy the monopoly of this trade. The Atlantic cities of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore,) are equally and largely interested in this question. A large portion of the trade of these great States, is to find a market east or south, as the question of bridging the Mississippi is determined.

The character of the navigation of different portions of the Mississippi requires three classes of vessels. Those from St. Lou's and Louisville running southerly being of the largest class; a smaller class is required between St. Louis and the Demoine rapids; a still smaller class between the Demoines and Rock Island rapids, while above the latter and to St. Paul, a larger class is best adapted to the navigation. In times of high water, the second class can navigate the whole river between St. Louis and St. Paul, and at other times a considerable portion of the trade is carried between these places by a class of vessels which can pass the rapids.

Before the extension of the railways from the East to the Mississippi, St. Louis enjoyed a monopoly of the trade of both sides of the river above it. Its early settlement, its monopoly of the Fur and Indian trade, and subsequently of the trade of the Upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers, gave to this city a start and importance, which has admitted of no rivalship. The completion of the Eastern railroads to the banks of the Mississippi, at once drew off from St. Louis an amount of trade which alarmed her merchants and citizens, and as many of the new railways were commenced on the western side of the river, and began to demand better connections with their Eastern allies, St. Louis became thoroughly alarmed, and determined to retain at least this portion of her former trade, not only by extending her system of railways into the disputed territory, but also by throwing every impediment in the way of those roads which would divert any portion of this trade to other markets.

The sagacity and energy of the managers of the Rock Island Road indeced them to enter upon the construction of a Railway Bridge across the Mississippi as soon as their own road was completed to the River, and it was fortunate for them that by a hasty and expeditious movement they anticipated the action of the St. Louis people, and now occupy the vantage ground of defending a completed Bridge, the commercial benefits and necessities of which are apparent, against the efforts of a rival interest.

The Rock Island Bridge is the pioneer case in this controversy between the land and water routes. It is claimed that the law of the land gives pre-eminent rights to the latter, and that the former must yield to these. It is believed that the courts will decide, if they have not already done so, that this claim is not supported by the present laws, but if their decision should be otherwise, the final settlement of the question upon fair, equitable principles cannot be a matter of doubt.

In this country, at least, this class of laws is but the expression of the people upon their relative rights and duties, and the duty of the courts is only to declare their application and enforce obedience thereto. As our constitutional courts are exceedingly conservative, and their decisions are so largely governed by precedent that they never or rarely originate new principles, such as influence men in other relations; and while they are always a little behind the spirit of the age, yet the history of the law during the last few hundred years shows almost as great progress, and in most respects conformity to this spirit, as that of any of the sciences. This conformity has been produced partly by enlightened legislation and partly by the judicious action of the courts in anticipating such legislation.

A quarter of a century since, the navigable water courses of the country were by far the most important, and in many cases the only large channels of commerce. All of the laws of preceding ages had been constructed for the protection, and these laws still remain upon their statute books, and partly influence the courts in all the decisions relating thereto.

During this last quarter of a century, a new mode of transport has been developed, which has taken from inland water courses, nearly and in many cases the whole of the passenger transport, a large portion of the goods traffic, and a small portion even of the heavy articles of transport.

The legislation of the country could not be expected to keep up with the rapid development of railways, and the numerous and important changes which they have produced in commercial relations. Although the statement, it is too stupendous and has been too suddenly produced, and attention has too recently been called to it, to permit the importance of the fact to be generally realized, that in more than one twentieth of the wealth of the country has been invested in railways, and more than one twentieth of the population are almost directly dependent upon them for employment.

One fact, significant of the direction of all future legislation, is that all of the *recent* laws upon this subject have been passed for the protection of the Railway interest, and that already many territorial, municipal, corporate, and even individual rights have been made subservient to those required for the protection of, or those connected with Railways.

A little consideration will show us, the ultimate result of future legislation in this subject.

If the courts were not now hampered by the early legislation for the exclusive protection of the Water courses, and the numerous cases of precedents, and if they were now called upon to decide such a question as the Rock Island Bridge presents, only on the justice and equity of the case, it is evident that the Bridge would require the Bridge Company to so construct their work as to present the least inconvenience to those navigating the river, and that they would declare that the public necessity required such a structure to be built so as to conveniently accommodate the travel. It is natural to pass over it, and that the navigation of the river must be subjected to whatever inconvenience a structure so built would cause.

As has been before remarked, the courts frequently anticipated inevitable legislation, and this is one of those cases, yet it is quite certain that the judiciousness which characterizes their action in similar cases, will lead to a decision on this subject in advance of legislation, and prevent a conflict, which they and all other judicious citizens would gladly avoid.

The history of the Rock Island Bridge case so fully corroborates some of the views above suggested, that it may be worth while in this place to state it briefly.

The State of Virginia holds jurisdiction over the whole of the Ohio river along her borders, to low water mark on the Ohio shore. Her Legislature authorized the construction of the Wheeling Bridge, for highway and railroad purposes, in such a way as would present "no substantial impediment to the navigation of the river."

The Bridge Company constructed a a suspension bridge of one thousand feet clear span, and elevated about one hundred and ten feet above low water mark in the channel, and about eighty feet above high water mark, although it was but seventy feet above a few of the extraordinary floods.

A few of the steamboats which then navigated the river had chimneys of about eighty feet above the water, and these vessels were occasionally detained a few hours at the Bridge, when the water was too high to allow them to pass under it.

The State of Pennsylvania, under the influence of the steamboat interest, brought suit against the Bridge Company, in the United States Supreme Court, for the removal of the bridge, on the ground of its being serious injury to the commerce of her canals.

It was in evidence that no suitable draw could be placed in the suspension Bridge, and that although a draw could be put in the wooden bridge over the northern channel of the river, yet that channel was not always navigable for the largest class of vessels, and that the cables and platform of the Suspension Bridge could be raised to the extent of twelve feet at an expense of about one hundred dollars, and the catastrophe, when all she possessed, four dollors, was taken from her by some inhuman wretch. She had four days' provisions given her, and escassery, and although these might be arranged so that fifteen or twenty feet of their upper portion could be lowered, yet that the operation would be attended with some hazard and delay.

On the final hearing of the case, the Court ordered the Bridge to be raised twelve feet.

Subsequently, on the application of the State of Virginia, Congress passed a law declaring the bridge, in then standing, to be a post-road, and under this law all proceedings under the order of the United States Supreme Court are suspended.

POLITICAL.

Some dissensions being manifest in the ranks of the Opposition in Virginia, in regard to candidates for the Presidency, Hon. John M. Botts has written a letter to his friends urging them to refrain from using his name in connexion with that office, if such use is likely in any way to induce or widen the difference. In conclusion he says:

> "I beg to assure all those who may entertain a preference for any other gentlemen (and I know many who have hosts of friends), that they may proceed to express such preference in the strongest terms without the slightest apprehension that it will occasion a moment's hesitation on my part, or on the part of any of my friends here (with whose sentiments I am familiar, and for whom I can undertake to speak), to cooperate with them heartily, vigorously and patriotically, in the final struggle for the redemption of our country—no matter who our standard-bearer may be, provided he is an honest man and a gentleman, in whose love of country we can confide, and whose principles we can consistently support; and we have no fear that any other can be selected by the party among which we are proud to number ourselves."

— They have elected a full-fledged Republican to the Virginia Senate from Wheeling, Mr. Caldwell, as we have before stated. A short time since he addressed a body of Germans, his constituents, an eloquent and telling speech, from which we make the following extract:

> "No wonder that you Germans and other laboring men, feel alarmed at the progress and in the final ascendency of the principles of the Republican party. It is emphatically the party of the white laboring men of this country. While the Democratic party is the favorite party of the aristocratic element in our Government; while it promotes the interests and follows the dictates of the money power, the Republican party has made the interests of our workingmen, of our small producers, in the soil and in the workshops, its fundamental basis. It was a puzzle to him how any man could act with his hands, and who gained the dignity of the sweat of his brow, could waver in his choice between the principles of the two parties. Free labor never could be honorable, never could command that respect to which it was entitled, while ever it was discriminated against as between it and slave labor. Whenever it was degraded to the level of compulsory slave labor, or as it had been by the Democratic party, subordinated, it must result in the degradation of slave labor. Every man ought to be able to see this. The great principles of the Republican party, were the same that Henry Clay had contended for in his lifetime, viz: encouragement to the labors of free white workingmen, whether tillers of soil, mechanics, or manufacturers. No plain were these facts becoming in the eyes of the people, and so tired were they now of the disasters and prostrations which have been brought upon the industrial interests of the country, through the principles of the Democratic party, that they were about to rise up in their strength and hurl their oppressors from the places which they so unworthily occupied."

— The Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, says the present Clerk of the House of Representatives will be supported by Democrats, and Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, will be their candidate for Speaker.

— Neal Power is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the XIVth District of Ohio, vacant by the death of Hon. Cyrus Spinck. No chance for Mr. Power.

— Mr. Gilmer, Representative in Congress from the Vth District of North Carolina, made himself very obnoxious to the slave trading Democracy of his State by voting with the Republicans last winter to kill the Lecompton swindle. As his majority two years ago was small, his defeat this year was confidently anticipated by the Administration. The election, however, instead of resulting in his defeat, shows a large increase on his previous majority. Guilford County alone adds 500 to it. It was at the battle of "Guilford Court House" that the British troops in the American Revolution received their first repulse in their attempt to conquer the South, and it augurs well for the country that the Black Democracy should receive a like repulse on ground so consecrated to Freedom.

— They have got a Governor in Indiana who is a model of gubernatorial dignity. In a political speech delivered a few days since at Lafayette, he made the following dignified allusion to a gentleman who was present: "There is your Senator, too, he was active in that proceeding—Cravens by name, and *craven* by nature." Mr. Cravens at once rose and asked Gov. Willard what he meant by the words "craven by nature." The Governor replied, "Put your own construction upon it." "Then," said Mr. Craven, "I pronounce you a liar!" The Governor *wilted*, and final y proceeded, but without again venturing upon a field upon which he had gained so few honors.

— "Sweet are the uses of adversity." The New York *News* now speaks with strong reprobation of the practice which has existed in its party for the last fifteen years, of surrendering the management of political affairs to bullies and blacklegs. The thing worked well when employed against Whigs and Republicans, but since it has "returned to plague the inventor," it is to be hoped that it will go into disuse, at least for a season.

— David Hoffhine, the Douglas postmaster at Brookville in this State, has been removed, and Levi Gorman appointed in his place.

— The New York *Times*, which has been counted in for Douglas, makes the following reply to an article in the Baltimore *Patriot:* "We assure the *Patriot* that Mr. Douglas is neither our "nominee" nor our "favorite" for the Presidency. We care nothing whatever about his claims or pretensions. We watch both just as we should watch any other event of equal interest, in the political word. Circumstances may arise to make his selection seem in our eyes desirable for the public good. If so, we shall support him; if not, not."

— The Savannah *Republican* says that the Democracy of Georgia are flooding that State with Gov. Seward's "Irrepressible Conflict" speeches, and asks whether it is their object to get converts to the New York Senator's views, for it can effect no other purpose whatever!

— It is proposed in the Boston *Transcript* that the pupils in the public schools of Massachusetts contribute one cent each for raising a statue to the memory of Horace Mann. Another proposition, by a Springfield lady; is that Mr. Mann's services to the schools be recognized and his fame perpetuated among the rising generation, by placing a photograph portrait of him in every school room in the commonwealth.

— The bark Ocean Eagle, which sailed from New York on Wednesday, the 28th ult., for Liberia, took a considerable number of missionaries. Rev. Walter Clark of Milborn, N. Y., and the Rev. M. L. St. John and wife, of Marietta, Ohio, are destined to strengthen the mission at Gaboon, under the American Board; Miss Marion Melville of Washington, D. C., Miss H. C. Duff of Lexington, Mo., and Miss L. L. K. Spaulding of Laurence, Miss., are connected with the Protestant Episcopal Mission, under Bishop Payne. The Rev. C. Loomis and wife will proceed to Corsico under the charge of the Presbyterian Board.

The Baltimore papers contain a correspondence between the Reform Committee and the Sheriff of that city. The former state that they anticipate trouble at the coming election, and they call on the Sheriff, as the highest officer of the law, to take the necessary measures to secure a quiet election. The Sheriff replies that he does not wish to come in collision with the Mayor. He is satisfied the arrangements the latter is making are ample to preserve order, and is willing to assist him to the full extent of his power, when called upon by that officer to do so.

— The Democrats of Minnesota did a very foolish thing a few days since. They undertook to pit a Mr. Rothe—a sort of second-hand German—in debate against Carl Schurz. The result was as might have been expected. Mr. Rothe was so completely used up by the gallant Republican, that he rushed from the hall exclaiming, "You brought me here, and I knew it would end just so!"

— The Hartford (Conn.) *Times*, heretofore counted in for Douglas, says it will support him if he gets the Charleston nomination, but thinks it would not be a strong nomination.

The *Times* says:

> "The Democracy cannot depend upon the next Congress to aid them in case of a failure on the part of the people to elect. They must select a candidate who will receive a majority of all the votes or suffer defeat. Now, under these circumstances, it may not be the most advisable to select Senator Douglas, who certainly has not the cordial support at this time of a large number of the Democratic States."

— Mr. Shorter, Representative in Congress, from Alabama, does not think Mr. Douglas represents the essence of Democracy. He says:

> "Douglas is a great man in many senses of the word; a great statesman, in oratory, in ambition, and in treason to the South and his old party, which has showered its honors upon him. But he will find that the States Rights Democratic party is far greater than he himself. He stands not a shadow of a chance for the nomination at Charleston. I would as soon expect to see that Convention nominate Seward, Hale, or Giddings, as Douglas. I would vote for one of them as soon as I would vote for him."

The Slave Killing in Randolph Co.

We learn that an inquest was held by Col. Jones, acting as coroner, on the body of the negro lately killed at Gravel Creek Bridge, and after rendering a verdict in accordance with the facts as stated in our columns of last Friday, he issued writs for the arrest of parties engaged in the transaction. The writs are now in the hands of the Deputy Sheriff, but have not been served. Citizens jealous of the dignity of Illinois, may feel justly indignant at persons from Missouri entering our State, and without the form or shadow of legal authority, searching houses, and committing acts of indecency to our citizens, but such are our citizens give themselves sufficiently over to canine instincts to voluntarily become hunting dogs for those same negro drivers' indignation is a feeble word.

The case will in all probably figure pretty largely at Circuit Court. It will perhaps be seen how the people of Randolph will tolerate the commission of a wanton, barbarous murder. —*Sparta Herald and Press.*

Party Hunting for Slaves.

Such a party has been here for a week past, looking for a company of negroes, that have been, according to all ordinary calculations, in Chicago a week ago. Our valiant men did little to display their valor, except to search one house in which there was—a woman—whose husband being away—and to present a pistol to a little boy, demanding where those negroes were. These mighty men of valor were equal to those who had to do a visit last spring. It may not be well for our friends to visit Sparta without the proper papers, when they are on such business, or else continue to be treated with the contempt which is due to a railroad mobile when accidentally came in contact with the cars.

— The Galena *Courier* says there was a heavy frost all over that region of country on Wednesday night last, which affected not only what grain and vegetable were yet in the ground, but caused blue noses, and made overcoats and fires in active demand.

NEW WHEAT.—Our farmers have gone to work in earnest for the harvest of 1860. A greater breadth of wheat will be sown this fall than ever before in this county. A great deal of wheat sown is already up, and looks very fine better, in fact, than we have ever seen it at this early part of the season. We noticed on a trip of ten or twelve miles this week, in the eastern part of the county, and saw many fields of wheat covered with beautiful green. Our farmers, too, be it to their credit said, have taken greater pains to put in their wheat than usual, and the expectation will be, as a matter of course, that they will reap a rich harvest. We saw some fine fields of buckwheat in full flower, the growth of which was very luxuriant. This year will make a fine yield in this section.

Dry Goods.

FALL DRY GOODS.

T. B. CARTER

136 Lake Street,

Is daily receiving additions to his immense stock of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

Has now in store a large assortment of

RICH SILKS

In Robes and by the yard.

De Laines of Elegant Styles & Patterns

MERINOES of all Shades and Prices,

VALLENCIAS, CALLICOES & GINGHAMS,

EMBROIDERIES OF THE CHOICEST STYLES

Cloaks and Dusters

Of the Latest Patterns,

SHAWLS OF ALL KINDS.

Ladies' and Gents' Undershirts and Drawers,

The best and cheapest stock in town.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

For Men and Boys.

Table Linens, Towellings, Sheetings, Blankets for Housekeeping,

The Best Stock in Market.

Also a large stock of HOSIERY, GLOVES, LACES, RIBBONS, ETC.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!

Great Carpet Hall.

135 & 137 LAKE ST., UP STAIRS.

Hollister & Wilkins,

Have on sale a large and superior assortment of

MEDALLION, WILTON, TAPESTRY-VELVETS, ENGLISH TAPESTRY AND BODY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, TAPESTRY INGRAIN, SUPERFINE INGRAIN and STAIR

CARPETINGS.

ALSO

MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS,

RUGS, MATS,

Window Shades and Curtain Goods

In great variety, with Trimmings to match.

FURNISHING GOODS:

LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS AND PILLOW CASING,

TABLE LINEN, NAPKINS,

TOWELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS,

Upholstering Goods,

OF ALL KINDS.

Mattresses, Lounges,

PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.

Our long established business enables us to offer BETTER GOODS AT LOWER PRICES than any similar house in the Northwest.

HOLLISTER & WILKINS.

oct14-1m

41 LASALLE STREET.

ZEPHYR WORSTED,

DOUBLE, SINGLE AND SPLIT

Shetland Wool, &c.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

Every color and quality of

Woolen Yarn.

Knitted Hoods, Talma Capes and Sontags; Misses and Infants Jackets, Sacks, Mittens, Gaiters, &c., or our own manufacture.

A large and well selected stock of

Ladies', Children's and Men's Woolen Hosiery

Of the best quality for first class city trade.

New and Beautiful designs in commenced and finished Slippers in Worsted and Chenille.

41 LASALLE STREET, (between Lake and Randolph.)

SUTTON & BURKITT.

oct14-1m* 2m

Second National Exhibition

—OF—

HORSES,

Kalamazoo, Mich., Oct. 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th, 1859.

Premium List, $3,000.

RAILROAD ARRANGEMENTS:

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Chicago and Northwestern Railway, Galena and Chicago Union, and Illinois Central will convey Horses and actual Grooms FREE on usual terms, from Oct. 8th to 18th, and Passengers at sixty per cent of usual rates from Oct. 8th to 18th.

The Milwaukee and Mississippi—Horses and Grooms FREE, as above.

The St. Louis, Chicago and Alton, and New Albany and Salem—Horses and Passengers Half Fare.

The Michigan Southern—Horses and Grooms FREE Passengers Half Fare.

Michigan Central—Horses and Grooms FREE from Oct. 8 to 18th, and Passengers from Oct. 8th to 17th at Half Fare.

CHAS. B. STARR, President.

GEO. F. KINNEY, Secretary. oct5-td&1w

BUFFALO ROBES.

We have on hand and to arrive,

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY BALES OF BUFFALO ROBES,

Direct from the Trappers in the Indian Country, that we can sell very low for cash.

These goods are all of the best descriptions of Indian dressed and whole robes.

E. K. KELLOGG & CO.,

Hats, Caps and Furs,

oct 4-30d 1m 45 Lake, cor. Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.

ALCOHOL—

CHICAGO MARBLE COMPANY

Dry Goods.

WE WILL EXHIBIT

ON MONDAY, Oct. 24,

An Auction premium of several hundred lots of

Rich Silks, Silk Robes, Stella Shawls,

BROCHE SHAWLS, LONG SHAWLS,

Printed French De Laines,

French Merinos, Rich Embroideries, Blankets,

FLANNELS,

And a complete assortment of GENERAL DRY GOODS of almost every description. These goods have all been bought much below the importing and Manufacturing cost, and will be sold much less than they can be

BOUGHT ELSEWHERE IN THIS CITY.

We are in daily receipt of new and choice goods of every description

FROM AUCTION,

Importers and Manufacturers Direct.

And have always in store a stock tasonpassably

LARGER, RICHER, CHOICER,

AND CHEAPER,

Than any in this city, that any comparison is simply absurd.

W. H. ROSS & CO.,

167 & 169..... Lake Street.....167 & 169

TRIMMINGS, CORSETS,

EMBROIDERIES,

HOSIERY, GLOVES, SKIRTS,

—AND—

UNDER GARMENTS,

Cash Jobbing and Retail!

A. GRAVES,

78 LAKE STREET. 78

We have just opened a complete stock of

Ladies' Dress & Cloak Trimmings,

SHAWL BORDERS, ETC.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,

Of all kinds, including a fine lot of French and Scotch Setts.

Robes, Bands, Edgings, Insertings and Real Thread Valls, Collars, Cuffs, Sets, &c., &c.

A large lot of

FRENCH AND GERMAN CORSETS,

A full line of the "Weeon," "Dah is," and "Nested Bishop Skirts"—the three best styles in the market.

A full assortment of Ladies, Gents, and Children's

UNDER GARMENTS,

In Silk, Merino and Cashmere. The best styles of

HOSIERY, GAUNTLETS, AND GLOVES

Including ALEXANDER'S KIDS.

A few of the novelties in the best manufactured

Woolen Goods,

Such as the PRINCESS CAPE, SHAWLS, SONTAGS, TALMA CAPES, &c., &c.

An exquisite little lot of PARTY FANS and HAIR ORNAMENTS, and every description of BUTTONS, YARNS, THREADS, BINDINGS, and SMALL WARES.

We are offering our stock on the

Most Favorable Terms for Cash.

We have taken great pains to make each department complete in itself, and respectfully ask an examination.

N. B.—Our Wholesale Stock of Double, Single, Split, and Shetland Wools is complete and priceslow.

A. GRAVES,

(SUCCESSOR TO O. T. ATKINSON,)

78 . . Lake Street. . . 78

oct14-1m

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!

A. G. DOWNS & CO.,

No. 150 . . Lake Street . . No. 150

are now offering a

Superb Stock of Black and Fancy

DRESS SILKS,

AND AT PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.

—ALSO—

PLAIN AND FIGURED WOOL DE LAINES, CASHMERES AND FRENCH MERINOES.

Stoves.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

—AT—

ALLEN & DALTON'S,

71.....LAKE STREET.....71

Where may be bought at very low prices for Cash

COOK STOVES of various patterns.

PARLOR STOVES for Wood and Coal.

OFFICE STOVES for Hard and Soft Coal.

BOX STOVES for Hotels and R. R. Cars, &c.

RUSSIA IRON AIR TIGHT STOVES,

Also the famous Hard Coal Burner

RADIATOR.

Plain, Planished & Japaned

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

Medicines, &c.

RD'S LIVER INVIGO-

Never Debilitates.

...thoroughly known and approved ...and is now resorted to with confi... for which it is recommended.

...thousands of ... Chronic Diarrhœa, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Hysteria, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Colic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (as thousands can testify, in twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack.

...Dyspepsia.

...using them giving testimony in its favor, ...ster in the mouth with the Invigorator, and ...genuine.

One Dollar per Bottle.

...'s Family Cathartic Pills,

COMPOUNDED FROM ...RTABLE EXTRACTS and ...ept up in ...ATE AND WELL ...KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

...The Proprietors would know ...these different Cathartics act ...on different portions of the ...stem in the ...

...The Family Cathartic Pill ...with due reference ...to this well established fact, ...are compounded from a ...variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the digestive canal, and are good and safe in all cases ...where a Purgative medicine is needed, such as Derangements of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Piles, Pain in the back and Loins, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Sores on the whole body, Boils, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Consumption, Asthma, Croup, Settling of the Blood, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold Chills, Headache, or weight in the Stomach, Nausea, Sick Stomach, Biliousness, Jaundice, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Swimming in the Head, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Side, Breast, Limbs, and Joints, Fever and Ague, and a long course of Sickness, Weakness, Debility, and Low Spirits, and indeed all the various symptoms of Disease, Headache, or weight in the Stomach, Nausea, Sick Stomach, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Costiveness, Piles, Pain in the back and Loins, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Sores on the whole body, Boils, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Consumption, Asthma, Croup, Settling of the Blood, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold Chills, Headache, or weight in the Stomach, Nausea, Sick Stomach, Biliousness, Jaundice, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Swimming in the Head, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Side, Breast, Limbs, and Joints, Fever and Ague, and a long course of Sickness, Weakness, Debility, and Low Spirits, and indeed all the various symptoms of Disease, which is but to say that they are the best Purgative Medicine known, and are recommended to all who need a cathartic.

Price Three Dimes.

...Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are ...regularly ...ared, and sold wholesale by the ...largest house ...

...T. W. RANFORD, M.D., ...nufacturer and Proprietor, 83 Broadway, N.Y.

...E TO BE ADMIRED ...THAN THE ...IGHEST DIADEM ...EVER ...by Kings or Emperors.

Why a Beautiful Head of Hair.

...is the ornament God Himself provided for all ...der, although the rose may bloom ever so ...ther, although the rose may bloom ever so ...ther, although the rose may bloom ever so sparkling, ...ere is no gem of purer lustre than the ...ture of pearls, if the latter be kept in ...ndition of health, beauty, and ...ty, or ...ornaments ...ed with gray hair, nature will ...ve it ...ain, if ...ed with ...ORE'S ...ORIGINAL ...VIGORATOR. ...three times a week, will restore and ...ve ...ir to all its original ...ness, ...following ...the writer of the first in the series:

New York, April 19, 1859.

...Dear Sir: Permit me to express to you the ...ishment and restoration of my hair ...r; about the time of my arrival in the ...ty of New York, I noticed, upon the ...of your 'Hair Restorative' it soon recovered its ...ginal luxuriance in a very wonderful ...quite officious as well as agreeable.

S. HALBERG,

...Drygoods Merchant, 275 Broadway.

...Newspaper office, 15 Nassau-st., April 12, 1858.

...J. Woon:—Dear Sir: Some month ago I ...received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and ...perfect satisfaction to my hair, which ...was ...ncealed to by me from the gray hair to ...ts ...ginal color. After a ...ort time, after a ...ter, lost to her as well as myself, I ...ed a bottle of your Restorative, and ...ed the gray hairs to a dark brown, which ...ains ...ite. I cheerfully recommend ...ir ...storative to all persons in want of such a ...ration.

CHARLES DARDEW,

...Editor of the Gwylinghye.

New York, July 23, 1857.

...J. Woon:—With confidence do I recommend ...Restorative, with the most effectious assurance ...t ...ur Hair Restorative my hair and ...ard ...ich were almost ...ite have gradually grown ...k, and I am confident that a few more applications ...ll ...store to their natural color. It also ...ps the hair from falling, or consuming away ...ts ...per freely.

...ODD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New ...ork ...ew York Wire Railing Establishment, ...ear ...ark Place.

...ly all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

...TO HEAD QUARTERS!

...TO HEAD QUARTERS!

...all Patent Medicines

...all Patent Medicines,

...E GREAT WESTERN DEPOT

...E GREAT WESTERN DEPOT

...—AT—

...HN D. PARK'S

...CESSOR TO BOLLES SMITH & CO.,

...24 Lake Street.

...24 Lake Street.

...HE, BE-DRUGGED AND

...oned Citizens of Chicago,

...ercise with a deluge of the vilest compounds in

"ALCOHOLIC DRINKS"

...mented from that pest of society, the Liquo

...ld to you as a luxury, or they are dispensed to ...ou as medicine, and in either case the effect is the same. ...ey in one way or another, and that is to use as a hea... ...ulus, a safe and reliable stimulant, and under ...ch head, which renders it certain that it has not been ...ke, both as an

...rius' Lond n Cordial Gin,

...illed under the ...of the British Govern... ...ely flavored (unlike any other Gin) with some ...luable nutriment of the ...VEGETABLE KINGDOM, ...the most healthy beverage extant. ...ost physicians of Europe and America, not ...ly do use by the bale and hogshead, but prescribe ...m ...ithout a stimulant it is required, ...ne sold that is not only a pleasant ...CORDIAL, ...t for the sufferings of a periodical character. ...ence of all ranks pronounce it perfectly ...ervative ...nacle incomparable. ...ment and pint bottles by all Druggists, Gro... ...PERTON & CO., ...St. Louis street, ...Opposite Planters House.

...GO TYPE FOUNDRY

...ers' Warehouse.

...WASHINGTON STREET.....39

...CHICAGO.

Special Notices.

☞ Chills and Fever! Chills and Fever!! Chills and Fever! — One of the greatest remedies that has ever been laid before the public, for Fevers and Ague, and which has received the highest encomiums from the press and the people, is DR. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS. Who would endure the torture arising from this terrific disease, when it can be so easily cured? Who would endure sleepless nights, burning fevers and icy chills alternately, when a remedy can be obtained for a mere trifle? And yet how many families linger out a painful existence under the deadly blight, and do nothing but gulp down quinine, until it becomes as common as their daily meals; and yet they are not relieved. None but be foolish and weak would hesitate to procure those valuable bitters, and save themselves intense agony.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere.

sell d&wlw

☞ Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ohrwalder, Cutts manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 109 Lake Street, and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. d-tf-1y

☞ Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon Georgia, are by the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable for the redemption of its Bills. The notice of this Bank will be taken by us on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. TUCKER & CO.

☞ Dr. Seelye's Liquid Catarrh Remedy.—Warranted to be a sure and permanent cure for Catarrh. Office room, 11 Merchant's Exchange, corner of Lake and Wells Street. A circular, with full particulars of the case, etc., will be sent to any address upon the receipt of a ...ny postage stamp. my21 d&w3-6m

Banking and Exchange.

L. A. WILLARD OFFERS HIS ...services as a discreet broker who may be embarrassed, and who, for the good of creditors, feel compelled to make a ...signment of their effects. Also to all who, finding ...ey cannot pay their liabilities to full, to their ...editors ...ers will ...ve ...ir ...ness ...ed, ...ey can ...ve ...ir ...ness ...ed, ...ey can ...ve ...ir ...ness ...ed, ...ey can

ORIGINAL DETECTIVE

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY

TUESDAY EVENING, October 4, 1859.

The past week has been one of unusual activity. In fact since the first of September business on all our railways and in the city has been steadily increasing. The gratifying fact was announced yesterday morning that the shipments of wheat for the last month exceed those of the same month in all the previous history of the city.

This increased activity has about drained the banks of currency, or to speak more accurately, it has brought down the amount in hand to the lowest working limit. Yesterday and to-day more reliable produce paper was offered than the banks could take. A single house discounted to-day to the amount of seventy thousand dollars.

This was the last day for the collections of the first and fourth of October, and we learn that they were very generally met. We were told they would be heavy, but on footing the figures of five of our leading banks, we found hem $171,000, a sum much less than we expected. Probably they were at least $100,000 per day on Monday and Saturday previous. A large proportion of this was local paper. The fact is significant, and shows that our warnings in regard to purchasing at low goods as possible have had the proper effect. Our merchants and jobbers, however, have full assortments and can meet all the demands of the fall trade.

Exchange went down to 1¼ on Monday and these are the "current figures" to-day. The pressing demand for currency makes holders anxious to sell. Sight drafts on Buffalo and Oswego were freely offered in the street for currency at par. This is equivalent to about ½@¾ on New York, which may be regarded as the outside rate. In the present state of the market a further decline may be confidently expected.

There is no demand for gold, and rates are nominal at ¼ premium. Little or nothing doing outside of bank.

Our railways are beginning to show the effects of the new crop and the greater activity in business circles. The following table shows the EARNINGS OF THE GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD for the month of September:

	1859.	1858.	
Freight	$161,940 23	$149,697 65	$12,242 58 Inc.
Passengers	45,660 92	58,091 43	12,430 71 Inc.
Mail, &c	4,845 70	744 80	4,100 90 Inc.
Total	$211,946 85	$208,533 88	$3,412 81 Inc.

Corrected Earnings for the previous month $194,983 11

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. Co.—The road of this Company commences thirty miles west of Chicago, at the junction with the Galena Road, and extends 138 miles, to Galesburg, when it connects with the Quincy and Chicago Road, and also with the Central Illinois and Quincy & Toledo Railroad for Burlington and Quincy. In addition to earnings upon its own road the Company receive 72 per cent of the earnings upon thirty miles between Chicago and the Junction, and in computing the earnings per mile twenty-two miles should be added, making the length of the road 160 miles.

EARNINGS IN SEPTEMBER 1859.

Freight	$88,859 12
Passengers	27,407 31
Mail and miscellaneous	1,788 33
Total	$118,050 47
Operating expenses—53 per cent	62,566 75
Net earnings, per mile	$55,259 43
Gross earnings, per mile	847 50

Between Chicago and Burlington, 210 miles—

Freight	$126,398 39
Passengers	47,913 31
Mail and Miscellaneous	5,247 40
	$184,559 57

Between Galesburg and Quincy, 100 miles—

Freight	$62,041 72
Previous week	56,941 41
Increase	11,099 86
Mail and miscellaneous	836 93
	$68,610 33

Total for 5th miles	$184,077 20
Earnings in September 1858	185,760 81
Increase in September 1859	$11,316 39
Corresponding decrease in mile	1,683 61

REMOVAL.—George Smith T Co. have removed to their new and spacious banking house on the east side of Wells street, next to the alley between Lake and South Water streets. It is in all respects one of the largest and the most convenient banking offices in the city.

ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN CURRENCY.—F. G. Adams, Esq., Banker, No. 44 Clark street, is the last number of his *Bank Note List* gives the following "hit" at Illinois and Wisconsin currency:

Generally speaking of produce are like real, but in spite of these facts, Exchange remains ruinously high, and no promises the soon- ... Yesterday, Wednesday, the Committee ... for Exchange, etc., gives the reason. Other Western States, like Indiana, Missouri and Iowa, are on a specie basis. Illinois, by a change with them rules at from a quarter to half as much as it does in Chicago; and every business man knows that the only reason is, that the currency of that State is not redeemable.

It is easy enough to say that Chicago Bankers should compel Country Banks to redeem their issues on the spot. Perhaps at times they can't begin to do it, or their own interests would long since have made them take the necessary steps to do it. The country Banker says, I'll agree to redeem 50 to $100 in small change, and if much pushed, put an injunction on the Auditor, restraining me from selling the securities pledged for the redemption of their issues.

By dodges of this kind, Illinois money is strictly inconvertible, and the profits on issuing circulation are as large—say one-fifth per cent on the outlay—that the steady tendency will be, more currency and higher rate of Exchange, until the whole system is cut out, or the Banking Law is essentially changed.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, 1859.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—The weather during the past week has been mild and dry, and quite favorable to the corn crop. Business during the week has been very active, especially wheat and flour—the receipts and shipments of which, as the tables below show, have been very large. The receipts and shipments of other articles and shipments of produce during the past week, and since the 1st of January, compared with the receipts and shipments in 1858:

SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FOR THE WEEK ENDING, OCT 1, AND SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.
By Lake	718				
By Rail	2,000	19,079	20,941	26,900	2,112
By Lake & Rail	2,205	94,020	4,010	4,337	7,800
C. & R. I. & P. R. R.	1,000	20,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
C. B. & Q.	3,577	106,074	12,720	4,943	4,200
C. & N. W.	5,000	91,000	9,000	15,000	15,200
C. & A. R. R.	5,511	11,500	120	1,800	
C. & M. W.	1,049	20,107	403	3,810	1,714
C. & M.	313	97			1,116
Mich. Cent.	1,000				
Mich. Sou.	257				
Pittsburgh	90	910			
Total	20,415	366,961	51,611	54,790	34,142
Previous week	26,911	411,753	34,027	51,263	14,511
Corresponding week, 1858	14,901	4,464	278,160	18,160	15,940
Since Jan. 1, '59	420,227	5,059,304	4,641,9 3	870,766	329,494
Same time 1858	1,054,000	3,000,000	3,746,877	1,000,000	1,000,000

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week end. Oct. 1.	Prev. week.	Since Jan. 1859.	Same time 1858.
Wheat, bu.	30,415	78,911	490,737	373,451
Corn, bu.	63,263	411,379	3,053,344	3,926,779
Oats, bu.	64,231	81,980	870,708	1,792,457
Barley, bu.	36,600	18,511	376,494	261,303
Flour, bbls.	20,415	26,911	420,227	
Potatoes, bu.	1,994	914	170,07	
Beans, bu.	50	100	1,000	
Broom Corn, lbs.			15,700	
Beef, bbls.	1,000	1,000	20,000	
Pork, bbls.	1,353	750	40,000	
Lard, lbs.	25,000	25,000	500,000	
Tallow, lbs.	14,000	12,553	300,000	
Hides, number	1,500		30,000	
Sugar, hhds.	20	25	1,000	
Molasses, bbls.	30		3,000	
Whiskey, bbls.	100		3,000	
Highwines, bbls.	100		1,000	
Live Hogs, No.	4,000	3,000	200,000	
Dressed Hogs, lbs.	600,000	600,000	8,775,000	
Mill Stuffs, lbs.	60,000	94,000	1,300,000	
Lumber, M. ft.	344,000	197,540	8,816,000	
Live Stock, No.	1,000	1,000	20,000	220,000
Dressed Hogs, lbs.			1,000,000	
Shingles, M.	4,000	1,000	30,000	
Staves, No.	20,000	5,000	100,000	
Sheep, No.	100	100	27,000	
Lumber, lbs.	1,000,000	1,000,000	27,000,000	
Pig Iron, lbs.	1,000,000	1,000,000	27,000,000	
Leather, lbs.	1,000,000	1,000,000	27,000,000	
Flour, bbls.	20,415	26,911	420,227	
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Sugar, hhds.	20	25	1,000	
Molasses, bbls.	30		3,000	
Whiskey, bbls.	100		3,000	
Highwines, bbls.	100		1,000	
Live Hogs, No.	4,000	3,000	200,000	
Dressed Hogs, lbs.	600,000	600,000	8,775,000	
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Staves, No.	20,000	5,000	100,000	
Sheep, No.	100	100	27,000	
Lumber, lbs.	1,000,000	1,000,000	27,000,000	
Pig Iron, lbs.	1,000,000	1,000,000	27,000,000	
Leather, lbs.	1,000,000	1,000,000	27,000,000	

The wheat market to-day was quiet and steady for Spring grades, and firm for Winter. About 65,000 bushels were sold at 89@91c for No. 1 Red; 80@81c for No. 2 Red; 90c for No. 2 White; 74@77c for No. 1 Spring; 74@75c for No. 2 Spring; and 71@72c for Rejected—the market closing quiet at 74@75c for No. 2 Spring and 76@77c for No. 1 Spring. There was a good demand for flour at previous prices, with rather a bare market. About 2500 bbls were sold at $4.00@4.37 for Spring Extras, and $4.50@5.00 for Winter Extras. There was very little corn offered, and but little inquiry. Several lots of No. 1 were sold at 74c in store and No. 2 at 72c. New shelled Corn was sold at 50c on track—the first offered in this market. Oats were dull and declined 1c, with sales of about 7000 bu at 29c for No. 2 and 27c for Rejected. Rye declined 1@11c—sales at 61c for No. 1 in store, and 65c for no track. Barley opened firm, but closed dull and heavy, with sales at 60@63c for No. 1 and 55c for no. 2. Timothy Seed firm at $2.10@4 to $2.14 for prime. Hides quiet. Highwines 26½c.

Freights advanced 1c to-day. Vessels were chartered to take 1 wheat to Buffalo at 7 and c; barley to Buffalo at 7c; and corn to Ogdensburgh at 11c.

MILWAUKEE.—Oct. 3—Receipts, 2,083 bbls flour; 62,625 bu wheat; 219 bu oats; 60 bu corn; 894 bu barley; 238 bu rye. The shipments were:—3,767 bbls flour; 60,300 bu wheat; 9,000 bu corn; 300 bu barley. The *Sentinel* of this morning says:—

The wheat market to-day was steady, but not very active. The report of an advance at New York had no other effect than to impart a little more buoyancy to the market, without at all influencing prices. We note sales of about 30,000 bu at the following prices: 79@80c for Extra Spring; 76c for Club; 76@77c for No. 1, and 74@75c for No. 2. The evening papers quote No. 1 at 75@77c, but we heard of no sales of this quality below 78c. Only a few sales of flour were made, and these indicate a slight decline. The supply of coarse grains continues light, and prices are firm; oats bringing 30c, barley 55@58c, corn quoted at 50c, rye scarce and worth 55@59c. Highwines are still higher, selling today at 28c. Freights firm, 1c higher, the rates to-day being 7 for Buffalo and 7½ for Oswego. A change in the wind would be likely to bring in a fleet of vessels in a very few days, and bring rates down again.

ST. LOUIS, October 3.—The market for flour is firm, and holders are asking higher rates; $4.25 was refused for superfine. Holders ask an advance for wheat, but buyers move cautiously. Prices range from 76c to $1.10. Oats are dull and prices are declining, with sales at 46@48c. Hemp dull; prices unchanged. Lead is dull; small sales at $5.20 for Missouri. Whisky is in fair demand, and prices firm at 24c. Nothing of importance doing in Provisions. Bacon is very scarce. The banks of issue at 4 prem., but other institutions generally charge 1 prem.

CINCINNATI—October 3.—The *Gazette* of this morning says: The market for Flour was very dull again to-day. There was more anxiety to sell, and sterling was offered at $4.50 per barrel, but buyers held off, and the sales were confined to a few small lots of fair extra at 4.70 @4.80. Wheat was dull and not lower. Corn steady at 50c ₱ bu for mixed. Barley dull and heavy. Oats were in better demand, and prices advanced 2c per bush. The market for Bacon was decidedly buoyant. Sales of Shoulders at orders at 7¾ and 9¼—and limits were finally advanced 2c per bush. The offerings were very trifling. A lot of new shelled Corn was sold at 50c on track, and several cars of Ear Corn are offered without buyers. The sales were:—700 bu No 1 at 74c in store; 1000 bu No 2 at 72c in store. *McCaul Corn offered.*

The following table shows the sales of the week, day by day, with the prices of Canal given "about," and of No. 1 and No. 2 "in store":—

Date, No. bu	Canal, bu.	No. 1.	No. 2.
Sold.			
28th.....70,000	7334	73@75	72
29th.....12,000	...	73@75	72
30th.....4,000	74	...	...
1st.....8,000	...	74	69
2d.....4,000	72	69	68
4th.....700	...	74	72
Total.....98,700	7334	73@75	72

OATS—Receipts last week, 64,231 bu; shipments, 64,600 bu. The market for Oats during the past week has been rather quiet, and declined 1@15c since our last week's review. The shipments of the week have been principally to Buffalo, but there has also been a demand for Cincinnati, to which city 7,091 bushels were shipped by the Michigan Central Railway. The week's transactions were as follows:—On the 28th ult., 30,000 bu were sold at 30@31c for No 1 in store; on the 29th, 3,000 bu, at 30@31c in store; on the 30th, 2,000 bu, at 29c in store; on the 1st inst., 18,000 bu, at 30c in store; on the 2d, 40,000 bu, at 30c in store. To-day the market was very dull and 1c lower. The sales were: 4,000 bush No 1 in store at 29c; 1,000 bush Rejected at 27c in store.

BARLEY—Receipts last week, 18,294 bu; shipments, 18,600 bu. During the past week there has been an active demand for Rye both by shippers and distillers at an advance of 1@2c. The market has been very active, without at all influencing prices. We note sales of about 30,000 bu at the following prices: 79@80c for Extra Spring; 76c for Club; 76@77c for No. 1, and 74@75c for No. 2. The evening papers quote No. 1 at 75@77c, but we heard of no sales of this quality below 78c. Only a few sales of flour were made, and these indicate a slight decline. The supply of coarse grains continues light, and prices are firm; oats bringing 30c, barley 55@58c, corn quoted at 50c, rye scarce and worth 55@59c. Highwines are still higher, selling today at 28c. Freights firm, 1c higher, the rates to-day being 7 for Buffalo and 7½ for Oswego. A change in the wind would be likely to bring in a fleet of vessels in a very few days, and bring rates down again.

The market was dull and unchanged. Sales were:—Winter—1900 bu No 2 White at 86c in store; 1050 bu No 1 Red at 88c in store; 1200 bu do at 89c in store; 1200 bu do at 91c in store; 1200 bu No 2 Red at 80c in store; 700 bu do at at 81c in store. *Spring*—8,000 bu No 1 ? ? ?